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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/772,470	02/06/2004	William R. LaCourse	2254.0010001	6717
26111	7590 07/18/2005		EXAMINER	
STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC			RAEVIS, ROBERT R	
	1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2856	
			DATE MAILED: 07/18/200	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summany	10/772,470	LACOURSE ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
The MAILING DATE of this communication a	Robert R. Raevis	2856
Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet w	in the correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a relif NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perions Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	1. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a eply within the statutory minimum of third will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI ute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ The solution for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal mat	
Disposition of Claims	•	
4)	rawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction. The oath or declaration is objected to by the latest terms of the second	ccepted or b) objected to ne drawing(s) be held in abeya ection is required if the drawing	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). g(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a lie	ents have been received. ents have been received in A iority documents have beer eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/O Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No	Summary (PTO-413) (s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

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Claims 1,5-9,22-24,20-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

As to claims 1 and 20, it is doubtful that the screen coated with tetrafluoroethylene actually "does not permit bulk flow of liquids and solids" (highlighting added, last line of each of claims 1 and 20). This is the case, that claimed structural subcombination is expressly taught in Christy, yet Christy states that the subcombination makes a screen impervious to the "bulk flow of either gases, liquids or solids" (highlighting added, col. 2, lines 64-65). The structure of Applicant's claimed membrane is identical to that of Reference Christy, and yet that functions are not expressly described as being identical. In addition, it's noted that the Christy Reference is expressly described on page 6 of the written specification, in effect resulting in an internally inconsistent written specification on that point.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

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Claims 1,5,6,8,22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christy in view of Taylor, and further in view of Robbat, Jr.

Christy teaches (Figures 1,3) an apparatus for sampling gas from the ground, including: semi-permeable, gas permeable membrane 30 (TFE on a steel-screen) that is impervious to bulk for of either gases or liquids; support 34; and "DETECTOR" (Figure 1).

Christy does not employ a heater, vacuum or gas chromatograph.

As to claims 1,5,6,8,22,23,24, it would have been obvious to a vacuum to draw sample gas to a gas chromatograph as Taylor teaches (Col. 2, lines 43-65) use of high vacuum lines to successfully draw sample from a probe to an "on-site" (line 2) chromaograph for accurate gas analysis. It would have been obvious to employ a probe heater near the membrane because Robbat teaches use of a heater 232to heat soil surrounding a soil probe to facilitate drawing of gas/contaminants of interest.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christy in view of Taylor, and further in view of Robbat, Jr as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Traina '432.

As to claim 7, it would have been obvious to employ a chiller 18 upstream of Christy's analyzer because Traina teaches (col. 3, lines 24-30) use of a chiller to allow ofor gas concentration measurements on a dry basis.

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Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christy in view of Taylor, and further in view of Robbat, Jr as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Neal.

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As to claim 9, it would have been obvious to employ a sample loop for Taylors GC, as loops are commonly employed to provide fixed sample volumes to GCs for analysis. This is evidenced by Neal, which expressly teaches (Figure 1) drawing a sample 20 of interest into a loop 22b via a vacuum for subsequent injection into a GC 28.

Claims 20,27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Christy in view of Taylor, and further in view of Robbat, Jr., and further in view of Neal.

Comments that exist above regarding claim 9 similarly apply here.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Monson et al employ a vacuum pump 71, and Zaikowsky et al employ a trap 53.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert R. Raevis whose telephone number is 571-272-2204. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 5:30am to 3pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hezron Williams, can be reached on 571-272-2208. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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